The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9025.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..." 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....7 As. per line.
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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

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Firstinsertion .....Rs. 5 0
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ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, dspatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 890 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.
N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah

	Up.		Down.
	May		May June
Leave Bombay.....	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah	23 6
" Kurrachee.....	8 22	" Fao	0 0
" Gwadur	12 26	" Bushire	26 9
" Muscat	13 26	" Lingra	28 11
" B. Abbas	14 28	" B. Abbas.....	30 13
" Lingra	15 29		June
	June	" Muscat	1 15
" Bushire	18 2	" Gwadur	3 17
" Fao	19 2	" Kurrachee....	6 20
Arrive Bussorah.....	20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 690 tons, 180 H. P., Commander J. Lane, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam ...	19
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo.....	20	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras.....	27	" Colombo.....	27
" Coconada..	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam...	30	" Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

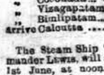
The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P. M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL. VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY. GOA.
JYTAPOOR. CARWAR,
MALWAN. COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1481 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.
Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked 4 in a diamond with D. below), the Cargo of a boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned. GADDUM & Co.
Bombay, 13th May 1868.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeins, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa
Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 4½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.
General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S London.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphtaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of diseases, as well as various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,
as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.
The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,
W. Y. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post by Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
G. Rampart Row. G. F. HEWBY, Agent in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of Saddlery, &c., which is now open for inspection.
22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. and China,
E. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Jellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do. by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN,
Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make the Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from dealers of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.
R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
R. S. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.
H. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ...	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ...	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ...	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ...	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk bleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... "	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... "	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie..... "	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... "	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... "	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot " ..... "	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot " ..... "	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... "	3	
Guyots West End..... "	2	
The Royal Courier..... "	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... "	12	" 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... "	2	" 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... "	18	" 20
The Prize Colored Cambric " ..... "	14	" 18
The Hemmed Stitched " ..... "	16	" 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... "	10	" 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs..... "	16	"	30
Gold Collar Studs..... "	6	"	8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... "	14	"	30
Gold Scarf Rings..... "	8	"	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.. "	2	"	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	.....	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	.....	30	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	.....	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	.....	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	.....	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	.....	16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentlemen's"	.....	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.
Terms—CASH.
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chalsan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's Companion to Medicine Chest "Hints on Accidents," Gos Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Tobacco, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Caps for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Syringes, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pessles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, to which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Clarets, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Paisanguin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
ROGERS & Co.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
NO. 1. OF A NEW MUSICAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
ENTITLED,
"EXETER HALL."

PROSPECTUS.

"EXETER HALL" will be, as its name in some manner imports, a Magazine of Sacred Music, vocal and instrumental, especially adapted for SUNDAY EVENING in the family circle. Each number will comprise Sacred Songs and Hymn Tunes, arranged for Voice and Piano; also Pianoforte and Harmonium pieces, etc. These will be both original and selected; but in every case the arrangements will be new and copyright. The list of Contributors will include many of the foremost living authors and composers of devotional music; whose works hitherto have not been popularly accessible. In this respect, "EXETER HALL" claims a specialty amongst contemporary musical publications.

"EXETER HALL" will be larger in form than any existing Musical Magazine, and will be elegantly printed from engraved plates. Each number will be beautifully Illustrated, in lithograph, from original designs and after the old masters. The wrapper will be richly illuminated; and, altogether, it is believed that "EXETER HALL" will be not only thoroughly original in design and execution, but also one of the cheapest and handsomest Magazines ever offered to the public.

Number I. will contain the following new and original pieces, viz:—

1. "Queen Mary's Pray'r," Sacred Song, by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss).
2. Sunday Evenings at the Harmonium. No. I.
3. "Lord Jesu, as Thou wilt!" New Hymn by C. E. WILLING, Organist of the Foundling.
4. The Benediction. Set to Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.
5. Sacred Themes from GOUNOD, arranged for Pianoforte by E. F. RIMBAULT.

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS A BEAUTIFUL PLATE OF QUEEN MARY IN PRISON, BY LABY.

Arrangements for Contributions to succeeding numbers are pending with Composers of eminence, a list of whom will be shortly published.

METZLER & Co., 37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that application to the Judge in Chambers will be made on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, for WARRANTS OF ARREST against all Contributories who shall not have paid the Call made upon them by that time.
A. C. BRICE,
RUGOONATH NARAYEN, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.
2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.
3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.
4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the wishes of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than 2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Labelled & Branded...	Rs.	30	Rs. 16½
No. 1—Ranzan, Black capsule,	do... ... ,,	25	,, 12
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... ,,	21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... ,,	18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... ,,	16	,, 9½
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	15	,, 8
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... ,,	13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	20	,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	,,	26
Macon, ditto	,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,			
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,,	31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,,	34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.....	,,	36	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberg, or	,,	36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,,	34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.....	,,	26	,, ...
,, ,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
—	Rs.	Rs	pr sh.		
3,160,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	95 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	84 per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
2,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	123 ex di
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,880,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	760 per share
1,880,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	160 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prare Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	720 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	25 p s	Port Canning	648
2,180,000	3,000	2,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,065

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	3,100 pr share
200,000	2,500	2,500	36	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	439 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vizgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	30 Do. do.	1s. 1d. to 1s 01d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	982
Do.	30 days' sight..	981
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China..	60 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills..		..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	.. 1835-36	..	91½
.. .. ..	.. 1842-43	..	
.. .. ..	.. 1854-55	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	..	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	..	112½
Five and half per cent.	.. ..	..	113½
Municipal 10 per cent. Loan	.. ..	..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes ..	..	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	..	.. 225
Carolas	..	.. 220
Mexican Dollars	..	.. 220
German Crowns	..	.. 210
Five-Franc Pieces.. ..	..	.. 182
Bar Silver	..	.. 10s-8
Gold Leaf	..	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	..	.. 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST MAY.

Per Candy.

Dholleras .. }	Old ..	..	220 to 222
Mowinggur }			
Dharwar Sawginned..	.. ..	..	225 to 228
Comrawuttee }	New ..	..	242 to 245
Akrie..			
Broach...	.. ..	..	250 to 255
Dholleras.. }	.. ..	..	255 to 260
Bhowinggur }			
Veravull.. ..	.. ..	..	228 to 232
Vingorla.. ..	.. ..	..	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	250 to 253
Ready Sales ..	.. ..	..	950 Candies.
For delivery ..	.. ..	..	500 „
Market firm.			

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 15.

The market for Government Securities was firm and had tendency of improvement 4 per cents were bought up at Rs. 8-0 discount in the forenoon., but later during the day it was not easy to get any at that price. 0-5 per cents of 1856-57 were scarce, and not procurable under Rs. 8-4 premium. 5½ per cents found ready buyers at Rs. 13-2 premium, and small pieces obtained Rs. 13-4 to 13-5.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, in execution of investors' orders, at Rs 1,781.

A purchase of Punjab Bank shares, for a country order, was reported at Rs. 75.

A sale of Bengal Coal Co.'s shares was made at Rs 1,250.

East Indie Railway stock changed hands at Rs 242 per £20.

A small lot of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 180.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were inquired after, and a few bought at Rs. 650.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Hill, Captain, 2nd Sindh Horse, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.

Steers, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Mhow.

Hodgson, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join the Regiment, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Chick, Ensign, 1st M. L. C., on duty, to Poona.

Hill, Captain, 2nd Sindh Horse, on medical certificate, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. McDiarmid, of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—*Staff Corps.*—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Penfold Arthur, 2nd May, 1868.

The services of Captain Heathcote are replaced at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

Lieutenant Samuel Barrett Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Aden, till further orders.

Mr. W. Clifford, the Assistant Superintendent of Schools, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Army Schools during Lieutenant Jacob's absence.

The following Extract from Brigade After Orders by Brigadier General J. Forbes, C.B., Commanding at Ahmednuggur, dated 8th May 1868, is confirmed :—" Major J Berthon, having been ordered on duty to Aligarh, Major Cheesbrye, attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, will receive charge of the Commissariat Office at this station during the course of the day, and act as Executive Commissariat Officer until further orders, subject to confirmation."

The following letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 35, dated the 31st January 1868, to the Government of India, is published for information and guidance, in continuation of General Order No. 451, of the 23rd August 1865 :—" With reference to my letter No. 5, dated 16th January 1868, I have to inform you that it has been found impracticable to arrange with the War Office for the proper inspection of the serge clothing issued by that Department, under the arrangements made in 1865, to regiments about to leaving England for India in the season previous to the year in which cloth clothing is due to the troops serving in that country. It has therefore been decided to set aside that arrangement, and I request that you will give the necessary directions that the Clothing Department at your Presidency may be pre- pared to undertake the supply of serge clothing to the troops embarking for India in 1869 and subsequent years."

The following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 24th January 1868, No 32, is published :—" I have to inform you that it has been arranged, in communication with the War Department, that supplies of regimental necessaries made over to Commanding Officers in charge of Troops embarking for India, shall in future be issued to the men at Indian rates, while those brought home by troops from India are charged against the Imperial Government and the troops at the prices laid down in the War Office Circulars. I request therefore that the value of regimental necessaries taken out by troops to India may, in future, be recovered by you from the regimental authorities at Indian rates."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Guzerat, is appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent in the Rewa ... and vested with Magisterial powers in the Lognawarra and Barrowah States, for purposes connected with the survey of those States.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for a period of eight months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed for European gentlemen employed in the Educational Department :—Mr. A. Barrett and Mr. H. P. Jacob.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SINDH.

Lieut. Colonel Sir. W. H. R. Green, K. C. S. I. and C. B., Political Superintendent Upper Sindh Frontier, made over charge of the Political duties on the Frontier to Colonel J. H. S. Dennis, Commandant 2nd Regiment Sindh Horse, on the 10th instant, before noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£: 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 9d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 21	Sea Nymph.....	Wasworthy ..	Port Natal, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 21	A. O. A.	Young	Cocanada.
	Achilla	Hughes	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Her Majesty*, Seymour, to London via Havre.
Ship *Helen, Pielagos*. Seator, to Carwar.
Ship *Mary Elize*, Sewessen, to Soorabaya.
Ship *Sagamore*, Pickering, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Hahabishemee*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Asiana* to Calcutta.
Ship *Kowrie*, to Singapore and Siam.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, NOTARY PUBLIC and AVERAGE ADJUSTER.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

FOR SALE, at the undersigned—
H. de Faulong's OLD COGNAC, 1829, at Rs. 50 per dozen, quarts.—Only a few Cases of this very best Brandy remains on hand.
H. & C. Balaresque's very good COGNAC, at Rs. 22 a dozen.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1868.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 23rd instant, on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.
A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Bombay, 21st May 1868.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 23rd instant, on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.
Bombay, 21st May 1868. J. HECTOR, Agent.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held yesterday at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 5 Meadow Street, DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., in the Chair, the following Resolutions have been duly passed :—

1. That the Directors' Report, just read, with the Accounts made up to the 31st December last, be adopted; and that the Report be printed and circulated among the Shareholders.
2. That Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director of this Company.
3. That Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq., be elected Auditor for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,
VOLRART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 5 Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, European Inhabitant.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messieurs MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next, in my Chambers, at 3 P.M.; and further, that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 20th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

REVALENTA ARABICA.
(DU BARRY'S, THE ORIGINAL, PREPARATION.)

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has proved this to be a most valuable
FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.
To the former it affords relief from the thousand and one evils arising from
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
To the latter it is a food at once nutritious and easily digestible without being too stimulating.

Supplies imported by
EVERY MAIL,

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
In tins containing ½ lb. each...	0	14	1	0
„ „ 1 lb. „ ...	2	0	2	8
„ „ 2 lb. „ ...	3	8	4	0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1868-9.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M. P., Chairman.

John Allan, Esq.	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughton, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.	Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. Adam, Esq. *Secretary.*—J. C. Stewart, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d.			per Rupee.
4	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 15/16d. „
3	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d. „
2	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 11/16d. „
1	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d. „

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. 12 do.	5 „

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Will be closed for business on the Queen's Birth-day—Saturday.)

THE FOLLOWING NEW MUSIC IS AVAILABLE,

SONGS.

Maggie's Welcome	*Claribel*	Rs.	2 4
I long to lay at the feet of my Love. ...	*V. Gabriel*	2	4
The Door Ajar	*V. Gabriel*	2	4
My Roses blossom the whole year round, (Duet).....	*V. Gabriel*	2	4
One Word, (Duet).....	*Otto Nicolai*	2	4
He doesn't love me	*L. Gray*	3	0
Tell me it is not so	*A. Reichardt*	3	0
I am content	*C. H. Stainton*	3	0
The Angel's Home, (Duet)	*Madame S. Dolby*	3	0
Paquita, (Song).....	*H. Smart*	2	0
Regret	*Schubert*	2	4
Who can tell	*G. B. Allen*	2	4
In the Summer long ago	*Sullivan*	2	0
Lo! here the sabre of my Sire.....	*Offenbach*	2	4
Ditis lui qu'on la remarqué distingué ...	*Offenbach*	2	4
Sing pretty Bird	*J. S. Hatton*	2	4
Why ask me to Sing.....	*J. S. Hatton*	2	4
A little Bird told me	*J. P. Knight*	2	4
One glance from Thee.....	*G. Lake*	2	0
The Shepherd and the Maiden.....	*S. Pratten*	2	4
The Contrabandista (Comic Opera)	*Arthur Sullivan*	3	0

INSTRUMENTAL.

The Titania Waltz, on Airs from Weber's Oberon, by *Godfrey*		3	0
Clarinda, Valses, by *Gaston de Lille*		3	0
Levy Waltz, by *Guglielmo*		3	0
Pauline Waltz, by *Charles Coote, Junr.*.....		3	0
Wings of Zephyr, Waltzes, by *D'Alembert*		3	0
Jungherren Panze, Waltzes, by *J. Gung'l*.....		3	0
La Coquette, piece by *Osborne*.....		3	0
Souvenir of Sims Reeves, *Osborne*		3	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

WE have now before us the Reports of the Sanitary Commissions for the three Presidencies for the year 1866. That for Bombay we published *in extenso* a few weeks ago, so far as it related to the army of this Presidency. In addition to the statistics relating to the health of the European and Native troops, these Reports contain a great collection of valuable matter bearing upon the health of the gaol populations of the respective Presidencies, and the health also of the general civil population. The care and completeness in compiling them indicate the increased interest which is being now paid to the condition of the soldier and the question of public health—matters which it is not a little remarkable—have been left to our own day and generation to consider and deal with systematically and intelligently. The basis of all real efforts to reduce the rate of mortality either in the army or among the civil population is a clear and accurate knowledge of the extent and haunts of disease. Out of this knowledge it is generally possible to deduce the causes which generate it, with the view of waging battle with, and overcoming it. The publication of simultaneous reports from the three Presidencies ought to stimulate the authorities in each to labour energetically for the reduction of the rates of sickness and death; and if such reports do not awaken a generous rivalry they at least prevent any one Presidency from lagging unduly behind its neighbours. As regards the civil population, the one great difficulty in the way of reporting on the death-rate prevailing among it, is the want of correct information regarding the real numbers of the inhabitants. At present all is mere guess-work except in the Presidency towns, where an accurate census has been taken. It is preposterous to call upon officers to deduce an erroneous death-rate from a population the accepted number of which is purely imaginary. The officers required to do the work must feel it more disgusting and unsatisfying than the public who are deceived by it, and any surplus energy or time which Government officials possess might be better employed than in such profitless labour. It is different with the army, where the whole statistical returns are based on the most complete certainty Errors no doubt frequently arise from inaccurate information as to the causes of death, but these do not affect the general result, and do not seriously interfere with the details.

Confining ourselves to those portions of the report relating to the health of the three armies we find the death-rate for 1866 to stand among the European troops as follows:—

Madras	21·7 per 1,000
Bengal	20·11 „ „
Bombay...	12·7 „ „

The difference in favour of Bombay is sufficiently striking, but as the numbers fluctuate greatly each year in all the Presidencies, the following view of the average death-rate for the six years ending 1865 will afford a steadier criterion of the relative mortality in each Presidency. In this case, however, we give the "deaths in hospital" as the standard of comparison; because the "total deaths," which are generally one or two, per thousand more than the "deaths in hospital," are not available as regards Madras.

Madras	16·9 per 1,000
Bengal	28·7 „ „
Bombay...	21·7 „ „

The effect of adopting this wider area of comparison is to degrade Bombay from the first to the second rank, and to raise Madras, which during 1866 appears with the heaviest death-rate, to the enviable position of having considerably the lowest. During the six years from which the above average is struck the death rate, for example, in Bengal was in one year as high as 44·7 per thousand and in another year as low as 19·6. In Bombay the rate was in 1865 as high as 33·8 per thousand, and in 1863, when the lowest death-rate ever known in the Bombay Presidency was reached, the rate was 12·03 per thousand, a scarcely appreciable fraction below the rate for the year 1866, now reported on. In Madras the rate is much steadier than in either of the other two Presidencies, the maximum being 20·3 per thousand in 1865 and the minimum being 13·5 in 1861. In both Madras and Bombay the year 1865 presents the highest death-rate known since 1860. The excessive mortality in the Bombay army during that exceptional year was chiefly owing to the increased prevalence of cholera. The general results may be thus put, that in Madras a considerable fraction under two men die out of every hundred; in the Bombay Army a small fraction more than two men die out of every hundred; and in the Bengal Army not far short of three men die out of every hundred, according to the average returns of six years.

Like the general death-rate the special death-rate from individual diseases varies so much during a succession of years that it is impossible to deduce any general principles from a comparison of the mortality from any single disease in one Presidency with the mortality from the same disease in another. In Madras the disease which secured the greatest number of victims during 1866 was dysentery, the deaths being 3·9 per 1,000 against 1·0 per 1,000 in Bombay. That the rate in Madras was unusually high appears from the average of the preceding six years, which was only 1·8 per 1,000. On the other hand the disease which secured the greatest number of victims in Bombay was phthisis, from which cause 1·9 per 1,000 died, very slightly over the number of deaths which occurred from the same cause in Madras. In Bengal cholera wrought the greatest havoc among the troops, whereas in Bombay there was almost entire freedom from it, and in Madras its holocaust was only 1·1 per 1,000. In Bombay the disease next in order is hepatitis and in Madras it is cholera. "Cholera and epidemic fever," says the Madras Commissioner, "aggravated by distress amounting in some parts of the country to famine have caused great loss of life among the natives; and although the European army has not suffered from epidemic disease, the causes which have injuriously affected the native population have, though in a less degree, unfavourably influenced the sanitary condition of the European soldiers." The deaths from fever in Madras were 2,1 per 1,000 against 2.2 in Bombay, but the deaths furnish no standard of the sickness caused by this disease.

The admissions to hospital give us the key for judging of the health of the army. The number of admissions to hospital from all causes during 1866 was as follows :

Bombay.....	1410·0	per 1,000
Madras	1456·5	„ „
Bengal	1501·0	„ „

Thus it appears that a number of men greater by almost one-half than the European army passed into hospital each year. The mean strength of the Bombay Army, for example, was 12,051 men in 1866, but during the same time there were 16,998 admissions into the hospitals. Or, taking the average of the five preceding years, we have the following as the rate of admission to hospital :—

Madras.....	1425·1
Bombay	1708·8
Bengal	1856·0

In each of the three Presidencies venereal disease leads to the greatest number of admissions into hospital. Fever and diarrhœa also have a high per centage of patients, but the sickness is far out of proportion to the deaths. It will be observed that in Bengal the number of men admitted to hospital is nearly double the number of the men in the army. This amount of sickness is appalling enough to call for its being combatted with on the most effectual scale. The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act will greatly reduce the admissions from certain classes of ailments, and the improved barrack system will do not a little to diminish others. But the best guarantee of a remedy being applied is obtained when one can say with certainty that 717 soldiers belonging to the Bombay army, 761 soldiers belonging to the Madras army, and a still higher number belonging to the Bengal army are constantly sick, for the authorities cannot look on such figures without striving to reduce them.

MR. JOHN CONNON, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, assumed charge of the Fort Police Office on Wednesday morning, which had been hurriedly handed over by Mr. Bickersteth to Mr. Nana Morojee on Tuesday afternoon, immediately before he went on board the mail steamer which was to convey him to England. Pending the appointment of Mr. Bickersteth's successor this duty belongs to Mr. Connon as Acting Second Magistrate. It seems from a public point of view a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Bickersteth to rush away from his public duties before a gentleman is appointed to take them up, and it seems no less extraordinary, if Government gave him leave from Tuesday, that provision should not be made for a successor to enter upon them at once, so that the public business may not suffer by any delay. There is a statement going the round of the community of an arrangement having been made in connection with the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bickersteth, which will lead to a great public scandal, if true. We trust it is false, but it is strange that no successor to the fugitive Senior Magistrate was announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE circumstances of Col. Phayre's "blunder" have by no means been clearly stated yet in any of the published letters from Abyssinia; and the Chief's orders of the 9th April (the day before the engagement in Arrogee valley)—which appeared in yesterday's *Government Gazette*—do not throw much light on the subject. It was Sir Robert Napier's intention then, that on the following day the first Brigade (except the Cavalry) should "take possession of the Goonabajee Spur and encamp there." First of all, the Naval Brigade, A. 21 R. A., and the 4th King's Own, were to march at daybreak "to the bottom of the pass;" four companies of Sappers and Miners were to "make a road leading from the bed of the Beshlo on to the Goonabajee Spur;" and the infantry were to "proceed to take possession of the spur in question, when joined by Major General Sir Charles Staveley and Colonel Phayre." The duty of making a reconnaisance towards Arrogee and Falla,—previous to the last-mentioned movement, we presume—was also assigned to Colonel Phayre. It is unnecessary to say that what actually took place was very different from the movements that had been resolved upon; but what Colonel Phayre really did, and where he went to, we have not yet been told. There is a little mystery about this point which it would be satisfactory to have cleared up. One thing appears certain, whoever was the blunderer—that the advancing troops went too near the fort of Falla;—but we do not find that Col. Phayre recommended the road that was taken, for when he wrote (we should like to hear his reasons why) intimating that he held the pass, he mentioned what one of our correspondents calls "the proper road"—whereas, the same correspondent adds, "we had gone a circuitous route." As to the point called "Goonabajee Spur," mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's orders, we have not found any reference to it elsewhere. In connection with the capture of Magdala and the release of the European prisoners, we must express surprise that the local Government has not yet thought fit to publish any portion of the despatches which it must have received from Sir Robert Napier about a fortnight ago. Their appearance is looked for with interest.

THE letter from Afghanistan, published in another column, gives some details of the battle lately fought in the neighbourhood of Ghiznee. It occurred at Nanee, a place ten coss from Ghiznee, on the 20th of April. The Generals were the same who fought at the engagement previous to the occupation of Candahar by the forces of Shere Ally Khan, and it is estimated that there were about 9,000 fighting men on each side. After a sanguinary conflict lasting for four hours and a half, the efforts of the youthful Mahomed Yakoob Khan were again crowned with victory; and his success was afterwards enhanced by the fact of more than a half of the troops of his opponent, Mahomed Surwur Khan (a son of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, and lately Governor of Candahar) coming over to his own ranks. While Mahomed Yakoob Khan was busying himself with preparations for an attack on Ghiznee, the news of the victory reached Cabul and put the Ameer in a state of great alarm. Calling a council of his Chiefs together, he proposed negotiations for peace, and this course was resolved upon, but apparently with little prospect of success. Shere Ally Khan must be well aware what these negotiations mean in the East, and he will no doubt see the importance of following up the advantages he has gained and of availing himself of the general feeling of dislike that exists towards Mahomed Azim Khan. So strong is this dislike that the Sirdars at Cabul have been secretly congratulating Shere Ally Khan on the progress of events. It could hardly be otherwise under a ruler who has brought things to such a pass that to have money is to commit a punishable crime. On the 25th of April, for instance, two lakhs of rupees were forced from a number of merchants by means of the lash, and such atrocities have become common of late at Cabul. The arrangement which Mahomed Azim Khan, in his message to Shere Ally Khan, professed a willingness to abide by, was that which Dost Mahomed proposed, and by which Mahomed Azim Khan should receive only the province of Koorum. It is strange, however, that a day or two after this was resolved upon, news reached Cabul of what promised to be a serious rising in that very part of the country. And, to add to the Ameer's other difficulties, the total number of his forces had diminished through desertions, &c., to about 20,000. He was believed to have decided upon recalling Mahomed Surwur Khan from the post of General. With regard to Shere Ally Khan himself, he was at Candahar, where he had caused a new coin to be struck, on which he styles himself "Ameer of Afghanistan and Wully of Khorasan." It is added, further, that he has invited envoys of Russia and Persia, who were at Herat, to visit him at Candahar.

WE observe that Sir W. H. R. Green, Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, made over charge of that office to Colonel J. H. S. Dennis, Commandant 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, on the 10th instant.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that whenever an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, not holding a substantive appointment under Government, is placed in medical charge of a Civil Station for which an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, or a Covenanted Medical Officer is authorized, he shall be allowed an aggregate acting allowance of Rs. 350 per mensem.

UNDER the authority conveyed by Section 31 of Act IX. of 1868, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Collectors of Land Revenue and the Collector of Bombay to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by Act IX. of 1868. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint all Mamlutdars to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by the said Act.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE following address to Her Majesty, in reference to the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, was adopted at a public meeting (over which the Governor presided) in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on the 15th instant :—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, having heard with feelings of the deepest indignation of the wicked attempt upon the life of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, desire to approach your Majesty with the expression of our hearty congratulations that, by the interposition of a merciful Providence, your Royal son has been preserved to your Majesty and to your people. We beg to assure your Majesty of the devoted attachment which we, your loyal subjects, entertain to your Majesty and to all the members of your Royal House, and we desire to express our gratitude for the benefits which we enjoy under your Majesty's gracious and enlightened rule, and the sincere part which we take in all that concerns your Majesty's welfare and happiness."

THE *Englishman* :—The meeting at the rooms of the British Indian Association yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of getting up an address to the Queen, in connection with the escape of the Duke of Edinburgh, was postponed at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, in order to allow of a general public meeting being held. Better late than never.

THE *Mofussilite* :—At the request of His Highness the Rajah of Kupporthullah, the division of his Principality has been postponed by the Government for six months, in order to grant him time to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen against such flagrant injustice. We hear that a farther period of six months will be granted if equired.

THE *Pioneer* :—We hear from Hyderabad that the disease of which Mr. Roberts died was not dysentery—he had recovered from that—but heart-complaint of long standing.

THE same :—Consequent upon the probably early return to India of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, all recruiting in the Bengal and Bombay Native Armies will cease until the extra men ordered to be raised last year are absorbed.

THE same :—The lamented death of Mr. A. A. Roberts will give the Viceroy an opportunity of exploding another of his surprises in the face of the Indian public. Perhaps he will send Mr. R. Egerton to Hyderabad! Perhaps, however, in despair of making such another coup as in the case of Mr. Seton-Karr, he will relapse into commonplace and propriety by choosing a proper man. Colonel Meade would be such an one;—so would Colonel Barrow. It is said the latter is indispensable in Oudh, "he keeps the talookdars in such good temper." Unless the talookdars' insolence is an evidence of their satisfaction, we hardly see the proof of his success. But conciliation by concession is not very difficult . . . for a time. It was said of one of our prime ministers that he charmed more in refusing than other men did in granting. Oudh wants a Financial Commissioner who will combine firmness with a cordial address. With Sir Salar Jang on the other hand Colonel Barrow might, without danger, give the rein to his anxiety to please.

THE same :—There is cutting, though unconscious irony in the way in which a native paper (the *Dubbuba Secundra*) not only damns the Maharaja of Ulwar with faint praise, but overwhelms him with a perfect avalanche of it. "Up to the present time," he says, "no other Chief has displayed such wisdom." The wisdom referred to cousists in his engaging the services of a "

CRICKET.

FORT GEORGE C. C. vs. ELPH'NSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

On Tuesday last a match was played between these two clubs, the former coming off victorious by 16 runs. The Elphinstonians won the toss and sent their adversaries to the wickets first. The match commenced at 11 A.M and was not finished till after 6 P.M. On the side of the Fort George, Messrs. Wainwright, Ryan, and Hutchins are deserving of notice; the two former for the steady and masterly manner in which they handled the bat, and the latter for his excellent fielding. The bowling of Mr. Wainwright was also very destructive. The Elphinstonians did not show themselves deficient of worthies. Of these we may mention Mr. D. Sorabjee Patel for his bowling, Mr. E. Jamsetjee Rorhee for his batting, and Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee for his fielding.

As usual there was an immense crowd of Parsees, spectators of the game, whose behaviour at its conclusion was anything but creditable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I wish to bring to your notice what is considered by the residents of Grant's Buildings, an evil which should at once be put a stop to. Every year, say from January to the the middle of June, the narrow road leading from the main road to the entrance of Grant's Buildings is covered with cotton, carts being loaded and carts discharging cotton, so that there is no possible means of any conveyance getting to your door. If you dismount at the gate you are constantly in danger of being gored by bullocks or made into "chutnee" by a pile of bales falling on to you. B. G.

THE NATIVE TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I think it only but just to the service to which I belong that some notice should be taken of the statements in connection with the native troops serving in this country, made by your Special Correspondent in a letter dated Camp Zoolla, 17th March. The remarks referred to are contained in the 10th paragraph of his letter. Your correspondent from the tenor of his remarks would wish it to be thoroughly understood, that the native troops in this country are a mistake, that they are not to be compared in any way to the European regiments.

I would wish to draw your attention especially to three of his statements, and will proceed to point out how utterly wrong he is with reference to the first, and how apt one is to receive a wrong impression from the tone of the other two statements. He first states "native regiments are sadly hampered with followers who take up no end of transport."

If your correspondent had only taken the trouble to make some enquiries on this subject, he would have been informed that the only public followers allowed to a native regiment are as follows:—

Medical Establishment, 10 followers; Bazaar ditto, 3 ditto.; Armourers ditto, 3 ditto; 2 bheesties per company, and 1 grasscutter for each mounted officer's horse. With the exception of 2 hospital assistants, who are reckoned as fighting men, not one of these followers is allowed any transport for his kit.

So much for a native regiment being "sadly hampered with followers who take up no end of transport."

As I suppose the transport referred to is for these followers' rations, let me compare it to that required for an European regiment, of which no mention is made:—

Medical Establishment, 37 followers: Cooking ditto, 20 ditto,; 3 bheesties per company, and 1 grasscutter for each mounted officer's horse And double the number of dooly bearers allowed to a native regiment. Of these, 5 are allowed transport for their baggage. You will see from this rough statement that a European regiment has more than four times as many followers as a native; and, therefore, to say the very least, your correspondent is wrong in stating that the latter are "sadly hampered with followers,"

Secondly, he goes on to say, "Then it must be borne in mind that European troops can turn their hands to anything, they make themselves generally useful—they have proved themselves here undoubtedly, the more especially when compared with native troops, as highly efficient."

We all know that European troops can make themselves generally useful, but I do not quite understand the expression "can turn their hands to anything." If your correspondent wishes to infer that from what he has seen native troops cannot make themselves generally useful and cannot turn their hands to anything, I think he must have made very little use of the opportunities he has had of judging what native troops have done in this country.

Allow me to point out what the native troops have done here, and then let you and the public judge whether any credence can be given to the statements of one who writes in the way your Special Correspondent does. The native troops alone have made the two piers at Zoolla, the railway from Zoolla to Koomaylee, and almost entirely from Zoolla to Magdala, have conducted the whole of the postal duties of the force (the sepoys carried on this duty until the arrival of the Bengal Cavalry), have escorted nearly all convoys, and have supplied men for sanitary and survey purposes, and two or three native sepoy inspectors to every European inspector to the Land Transport Train.

What the European troops have done to make your correspondent affirm in such a positive way, that in the matter of making themselves generally useful and of turning their hands to anything they have proved themselves in this country to be so infinitely superior to native troops, I cannot imagine.

Thirdly, he states that "the European troops are far, very far, more healthy than the native troops."

This remark is one so likely to create a wrong impression. Your correspondent happens in this instance to be right, but in stating the fact the least he could have done was to have given his reasons, but not leave the matter as a "consideration worthy of notice," his own words. I quite agree with him, it is a matter worthy of notice, but worthy of greater notice than he has given it. There is no doubt that the European troops in this country have been more healthy than the native troops—but why?

Firstly. The Europeans were not kept in Zoolla longer than could possibly be helped, but sent straight through the passes to the Highlands.

Secondly. Compared with the natives they did but a small portion of the hard work in Zoolla.

Thirdly. They were never kept at an unhealthy station. And

Fourthly. Whenever fresh vegetables or other rations were procurable the Europeans naturally have had the preference.

Now that I have tried to show the cause of the comparative healthiness of the European troops, let me attempt to show also the cause of the comparative unhealthiness of the native troops.

Firstly. The native regiments whose per centage of sick, I believe, has been far above the average, have had detachments at *Huddo da.* These detachments have been relieved from time to time on account of nearly every man who went there having contracted fever. These men, at least most of them, have not been able to shake off the fever, since a large portion of the men, left behind sick and sent to India, is composed of these men.

Secondly. The native regiments have been stationed at Zoolla, Koomaylee, and the stations in the Passes for weeks and weeks together. In consequence of the paucity of carriage and the necessity of using all that was available for carrying stores to the depot at Sensafe, the troops in the Passes were often eight and ten days without ghee and sugar. Allow me to point out the fact that ghee is as necessary almost to a native as meat is to a European, and if the latter can get his meat, rum, and bread or flour, he is much better fed than the former deprived of his ghee and sugar. And

Thirdly. The native troops have worked six and eight hours a day continually since their arrival in the country. I leave you now to judge whether, taking into consideration the abovementioned circumstances, the native troops have been comparatively much more unhealthy than the European troops.

AN INDIAN OFFICER.

Camp, Abyssinia, 25th April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, 12TH MAY.

THE greatest satisfaction was naturally created here by the news of the extraordinarily successful accomplishment of the objects of the Abyssinian Expedition. That the end was so near was hardly expected, but that it should have been brought about with the loss of *one* life, with the release of all the prisoners uninjured, and with the death of the originator of the whole drama, is a combination of issues which could hardly under any circumstances been looked for as possible. One of our most intelligent preachers last Sunday took occasion to refer to the denouement in a very forcible manner, ascribing the unparalelled success of the undertaking to the special intervention of Providence in recognition of the irreproachable justice, humanity, and singleness of purpose which gave rise to it, and there can be little doubt that he was correct. There was, as the preacher remarked, a total absence of any of the motives which ordinarily originate wars, and, as a result, the termination has been wholly unlike that of any military expedition of similar magnitude and importance in the annals of history. The great work will now be to bring the troops, stores, and ammunition back again, and no doubt it will be one of great difficulty; but notwithstanding the commencement of the rainy season, of any other circumstances by which the difficulty may be aggravated, it would be nothing short of absolute ingratitude to view the future with aught but confident cheerfulness. Although there is a universal feeling of pleasure here in connection with the above intelligence, for some reason or other it has met with no public manifestation. Surely some official recognition of the success of British Indian arms, such as a salute, a public holiday, or some practical announcement that the Government of the country is not altogether carried on by an inanimate machinery, would not have been out of place; and assuredly a procedure of the kind suggested, in such cases, would *not* tend to denationalize the native of India. Apparently the *English* Government, if not the Indian, is grateful for the past, and hopeful for the future, as is shown by the distinction conferred on Sir Robert Napier which he richly deserves.

There is perhaps only one class who may, if actuated by selfish motives, be inclined to look upon the above as other than cause for thankfulness and congratulation, that class being composed of British shipowners, whose pockets will no doubt suffer from the liberation of the shipping engaged in connection with the Expedition, for the resumption of their natural and more peaceful occupation. It is reported here, that several ships on your side have been discharged already, and charter limits from the rice ports have been considerably reduced. Commerce will benefit, however, and lower rates of freight will encourage exporters to resume a business which has been seriously interfered with for some time past. As it is, there are now over a dozen ships lying here on the berth for London, and the exports from Madras during the month will be heavy, principally cotton, in which a brisk trade is now being done. Dealers seem disposed to learn a lesson from past experience, and are not so difficult to deal with as was the case last year, having no doubt discovered that to "hold" does not always imply getting a better price in the end. Another motive by which they are in some measure guided, is also, a certain feeling of uncertainty as to the maintenance of present prices at home, ignorant as most of them are as to the circumstances by which they are governed. The new crop of cotton is now coming forward in large quantities, but the effects of a dry and sterile season are exhibited in a shorter and more brittle staple than that which distinguished the growth of 1867.

The price of grain and other food remains low, and the rise expected on the opening of the S.W. Monsoon, which closes some of the northern ports, has been deferred so far. Rice is worth about Rs. 4-4 to 4-8, paddy about 3-6, and horse gram (Koolty) about 3-2, per bag of 164 lbs., respectively, which are certainly not prices to be grumbled at, considering the Madras districts have been supposed to be going through a famine.

A public meeting was held on the 8th instant, at the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., for the purpose of considering a memorial to the Secretary of State against the establishment, by the Bank of Bengal, of a branch in your city. About 500 shares in the Bank of Bombay, old and new, were represented at the meeting, the Hon'ble J.C Loch taking the chair. The principal speaker was the Hon'ble J. B. Norton, the Advocate General; and the result was the adoption of a memorial addressed to the Governor General, a copy of which—it was moved by Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. Miller seconding—is to be forwarded to Sir Stafford Northcote in Council, through the Government of Madras. Not being a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay myself, I do not feel impelled to study very closely the merits of the grievance complained of; but it appears to me very natural to suppose that the remedy lies in hands of *the people of Bombay*, in a passive and not in an active resistance to the institution objected to. Were the latter discountenanced, and yielded no custom, it would inevitably close its doors and retire from the field, but to bring about this result it will of course be necessary that the New Bank of Bombay should inspire as much of the confidence of the general public as is possessed by the Bank of Bengal.

The Second Criminal Sessions for the year commenced at the High Court on the 1st instant, and are now over. There have been no capital convictions, the only "murder case" being that of Private Handford, of H. M.'s 102nd Regiment, who was accused of the murder of the unhappy child Catherine Izzard, a soldier's daughter of 8 years old, whose remains were discovered, shockingly mutilated and in an advanced stage of decomposition about ten days after her disappearance, in a belt of jungle near Wellington. The evidence tending to criminate the prisoner was extremely unsubstantial, and he was accordingly acquitted after a trial of about four hours and a half; the special jury summoned for the trial not deeming it necessary to wait for the prisoner's defence, either personal or by counsel. His Lordship, in receiving the verdict, stated that he quite agreed with the view taken by the jury, but observed with great justice that in his opinion much blame attached to the police for not having discovered the body earlier, seeing that it lay within about half a mile of the Depot. Had they done so, it would probably have been possible to decide as to the cause of death, whether by poison, or by violence of man or beast. There was evidently a strong impression on the minds of the medical gentlemen who examined the body that murder had been committed, but they were of course unable to state a positive conviction on the subject. One of the most painful features of the case was the evidence of the mother, who excited much commiseration. You will remember that in a former letter I told you that probably the perpetrators of the murder on the Island would also appear before the Court at these Sessions, but unfortunately the miscreants are still undiscovered, as is also the housekeeper who is *known* to have killed Mrs. McDougall at Ootacamund. So much for our Indian police! Indeed, the old English saying "murder will out" meets with continued contradictions in this country, which is not a fact calculated to inspire the natives of India with a wholesome respect for, and terror of, the majesty of the law. The season is getting undeniably warm, and will no doubt be a grilling one after the prolonged dry weather.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

SOME Orders and Memoranda issued by the Commander-in-Chief before the attack on Magdala, and published in yesterday's official *Gazette*, will be read with interest. We extract the following:—

Camp Delanta Plain, 9th April.

Colonel Petrie, Commanding Royal Artillery, A. E. Force, is appointed a Brigadier General for that duty, subject to approval of, and confirmation by, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Camp Magdala, 10th April.

The Commander-in-Chief has heard with extreme displeasure that the local transport from Lat to the front has ceased to work, in consequence of two Abyssinians having been flogged at the station by an officer of the Land Transport Corps. The proper supply of provisions to the troops in advance has been endangered by the arbitrary proceedings of this officer. Sir Robert Napier desires that officers commanding stations along the line of route between Zoolla and the front will warn every officer under them that the flogging of the natives of the country is strictly prohibited. His Excellency desires that any officer disobeying this order be placed in arrest—a report being made to Army Head Quarters for the Commander-in-Chief's information. Abyssinians committing offences within camp or station limits be handed over, as soon as possible, to the head man of the district or village.

Camp, North Bank of the Beshilo River, 8th April.

The following Memoranda of Instructions for guidance of officers during the attack on Magdala are published:—

1. British Infantry Regiments on the day of advance on Magdala will wear khakee clothing.

2. Each man's great coat, blanket, waterproof sheet, and serge clothing will be made up into a roll, and packed in sulleetahs in the proportion of twelve bundles to one mule. Requisitions for sulleetahs must be made out on the day previous to the advance, and they must be packed ready, and piled in separate heaps by regiments on spots which will be pointed out by the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Brigade.

3. Two pounds of biscuit and two pounds of cooked meat will be carried by each British officer and non-commissioned rank and file on the morning of the advance. Native soldiers will be served out with parched grain, or cooked meat and chupatties.

4. Regimental cooks will remain at the depot in rear, and, if the operations against Falla and Islangi last more than one day, they will day by day cook the requisite number of rations for their respective corps, which will be forwarded under Land Transport Corps arrangements to the front.

5. Every foot soldier will cross the Beshilo River barefooted. They must be directed to fill their water canteens at the river before advancing, and warned of the necessity of husbanding it during the early part of the day.

6. A proper proportion of water carriers will accompany each Brigade in rear of the column; two-thirds at least of the hand bhisties should follow the attacking force. The officer in charge of this corps will see that each regiment and battery are duly supplied with drinking water during the attack, whenever an opportunity offers itself.

7. The reserve ammunition of regiments will be placed in charge of a Captain of the Land Transport Corps; forty rounds per man will follow in rear of the attacking force under charge of Quarter Masters of regiments. The remainder will be divided into two parts, one-half will be in rear of the supporting column, and the other half with the reserve. When a Commanding Officer finds his ammunition running short he will send an officer to the rear with a written order for as many boxes as he requires. Directly ammunition is sent to the front from the supports it must be replaced as soon as possible from the reserve.

8. Every Staff officer, and officer in independent command, will provide himself with a certain number of slips of paper of convenient size, as also a lead pencil. All orders conveyed to Staff officers by word of mouth must be written down by them, and read to the officer sending them before being despatched. All written orders received by officers in independent command must be acknowledged shortly in writing and sent back by the Staff officer who brought them.

8. Orders conveyed to Batteries of Artillery should invariably be sent through the officers commanding the two Artillery divisions, so as to ensure their not being misunderstood.

10. No one belonging to the attacking force must be allowed to fall out for the purpose of assisting a wounded man. A Hospital Corps, consisting of bandsmen and spare drummers of regiments, and a proportion of Punjaub muleteers will be formed under command of a Captain. They will have in charge all the stretchers and "dandy" cots, being told off in the proportion of four to each. The men of this Corps will march in rear of the attacking force, and will convey wounded men to a spot in rear, which will be pointed out to them by the Inspector General.

11. Every effort must be made to prevent soldiers wasting their ammunition. The necessity of taking a cool and steady aim should be explained to them on parade, and when in action officers and non-commissioned officers must exert themselves to ensure their doing so.

12. Mounted officers will be allowed one spare charger, which will remain in rear of the supporting column; horses in excess of this number will be with the reserve.

13. Directly the force is in possession of Falla and Islangi, tents will be brought up from the rear by the elephants.

Camp, North Bank of the Beshilo River, 9th April.

The 1st Brigade, 1st Division, with the exception of Cavalry, under command of Brigadier General Schneider, will take possession of the Goonabaze Spur, and encamp there to-morrow.

The Naval Brigade, A. 21 R. A., and 4th Foot will march at day-light to-morrow morning to the bottom of the Pass. One European officer, one native officer and twenty five sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry will accompany these.

The four companies of the Sappers and Miners will accompany the 1st Brigade, and make a road leading from the bed of the Beshilo on to the Goonabaze Spur, under the directions of Captain Goodfellow, R.E.

The Infantry of the Brigade now at the bottom of the Pass will proceed to take possession of the Spur in question, when joined by Major General Sir Charles Staveley and Colonel Phayre.

The A-21 R.A. and Naval Brigade, with an escort of two companies of Infantry, will remain on the right bank of the Beshilo until the road is reported practicable for laden mules by Captain Goodfellow, R.E.

Colonel Phayre, Deputy Quarter Master General, will accompany the 1st Brigade, and will make a reconnoissance towards Arroji and Falla.

Brigader General Schneider will cover the reconnoissance with such a body of Infantry as he may consider necessary.

The 2nd Brigade will march to-morrow to the bed of the Beshilo at 10 A.M.

Captain Bainbridge will make arrangements for supplying the 1st Brigade with a proper supply of water.

The Head Quarter Camp will be pitched with the 2nd Brigade.

The rest of the Cavalry of both Brigades will remain at this Camp till further orders.

Camp, Before Magdala, 16th April.

Lieutenant P. Story, 26th Regiment (Cameronians), is removed from the Land Transport Train, and directed to join his regiment at Senafe.

Major Grant, C.B., is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement from the service being accepted by the Bengal Government. Major Grant, on arrival in England, will report himself to the Secretary of State for India.

Subject to confirmation by Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order that working pay shall be issued to the troops as follows:—

For six hours a day, single rate.
For eight hours a day, one and a half rate.
For nine hours a day, double rate.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOK

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

TELEGRAM to the Government of India.
Secretary of State to Financial Secretary, Simla.
24th August, 1866.

SEND papers referred to in paragraph 2, Financial Despatch, 151, Management Bombay Bank.

To the Right Honourable Viscount *Cranborne*, Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Simla, 29th August, 1866.

IN continuation of our Despatch dated 14th July, 1866, No. 151, we have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the papers, referred to in paragraph 2 thereof, regarding the management of the Bank of Bombay.—We have &c., (signed) JOHN LAWRENCE; W. R. MANSFIELD; H. S. MAINE; W. GREY; G. N. TAYLOR; W. N. MASSEY; H. M. DURAND.

From *J. King*, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *E. H. Lushington*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman's letter, No. 604, dated the 13th instant, I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copies of the papers noted in the margin, regarding the management of the Bank of Bombay:—

From the Government Directors, Bank of Bombay, to *F. S. Chapman*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

We have the honour to submit the report called for in your letter, No. 271, dated 14th March, regarding the management of the Bank of Bombay during the course of the past year.

2. We would, in the first place, beg to point out that the Government of India, in their letter calling for this information, have, in alluding to what are termed "the monetary convulsions" that have occurred in Bombay during the past year, apparently mixed up two totally distinct events.

3. The crisis that occurred in June last was a purely commercial one, brought about by the excessive and wild speculation that prevailed in Bombay during the year 1864, and by the sudden intelligence of the cessation of the American war.

4. The December crisis, on the other hand, was occasioned by a return of commercial prosperity, the great demand for cotton, coupled with the introduction of a comparatively novel system of payment by advances, having created a drain on coined silver such as the currency department were unable to cope with. The bank was at this epoch in no difficulty as regards its own affairs.

5. Having endeavoured to explain the very distinct character of the two events, we will state how far, in our opinion, the bank is to blame for the position it found itself in on each of the occasions.

6. With regard to the first, previous to April 1865, loans were granted with an amount of recklessness that appears now to be almost incredible. Not only were credits given to individuals and and firms of recognised mercantile position to an extent far an excess of the limit that prudence demanded should be placed on such transactions, but persons who were not even engaged in any ostensible commercial pursuits were accommodated with large sums of money, which could only have been required for purposes of share speculation.

7. As the gentlemen who were the official directors during the period referred to are not in the country to defend themselves, we have some hesitation in passing judgment on the management, but as far as we can see it admits of no justification. The only excuse that can be offered is, that at the time this most wild speculative excitement set in, the bank had the misfortune to double its capital; money was very plentiful throughout Bombay; a number of new monetary institutions under the denomination of banks and financials had sprung into existence, thereby occasioning a good deal of competition; and the consequence was, that the bank, looking too much to making a high dividend, and overconfident in the strength of the past (it is believed that a sum of 25,000 rupees would fully cover all the losses the bank ever sustained), employed its capital in a very imprudent manner, and, instead of having it available in the hour of need, the great bulk of it was locked up in loans and advances to parties from whom it was hopeless to expect punctual payment.

8. In justice to the bank, we must, however, point out, with reference to the remarks of the Government of India regarding "the repeated and urgent demands for relief" alleged to have been made, that no actual relief has ever been afforded to the bank. On the 15th June last, when Government were asked to render assistance in case of need, it was distinctly stated that the position of the bank warranted the belief that only moral support was needed to restore confidence. The result proved this anticipation to be correct, no other sort of aid having been either asked for or required. On that date, when the panic was at its highest, and when two local banks had withdrawn their balances to the extent of about 50 lakhs, the position of the bank was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Government balance	4,40,000
Other liabilities	21,60,000
Total	Rs. 28,00,000

The cash and notes in hand amounted to 78; and as many of the liabilities were in the shape of fixed deposits, the bank was not, for ordinary times, in an unfavourable position.

9. With regard to the December crisis, as far as we can gather, the charges against the bank's management are—

1. That, notwithstanding the great demand for money since October last, it did not, as it is termed, "gather up its resources," but, instead of doing so, reduced its available balances in Bombay by the purchase of bills on Calcutta.
2. That it has infringed the 5th clause of the agreement, by which all sums in excess of 40 lakhs are required to be set aside in cash, to be kept in reserve in a separate safe room on account of Government.
3. That though on the 21st December the total treasury balance was nominally 60 lakhs, the total amount of rupees in the bank was, including those belonging to Government, only 6½ lakhs, the remainder consisting of gold, notes, and small silver.
10. We shall endeavour to reply *seriatim* to these objections.
11. The 1st of July found the Bank with very many of its formerly best constituents, either insolvent or embarrassed. It was plainly seen that unless a general policy of forbearance was exercised, loans which would in all probability prove ultimately good, would, if the parties were pressed, result in immediate and heavy loss. The "gathering up of resources" was thus a thing to be done gradually, and not at once. The Bank, however, had so far done so, that when the heavy drain came upon it (115 lakhs were withdrawn between the 19th September and 13th November) it had cash enough to meet that drain without requiring or asking for assistance. Loans and discounts were much circumscribed, and, as far as could be known, they were granted only for purely commercial purposes. When in September the Bank's cash amounted to about two crores, instead of increasing loans and discounts, a considerable sum was remitted to Calcutta at a very profitable rate. The Government of India have found fault with this course, but it must be borne in mind that the business was a safe and profitable one, and that, as a rule, money in Calcutta can always at once be realised in Bombay at a very slight discount.

12. To revert to precise figures: on the 30th June the amount lent from the head office was 321 lakhs, and on the 30th December 313 lakhs. Of the former amount 79 lakh. had been realised up to the 30th December, and 126 were overdue. The process of recovery has, it must be admitted, been slow, but then the very great delay attendant on all legal proceedings in Bombay, and the fact that the largest of the bank's debtors have not yet realised the proceeds of the current year's investments in cotton and other produce, must not be overlooked. We do not suppose that by the term "gathering up of resources" it is intended to mean that the sums collected during this interval should have been left unemployed during the interval referred to. The directors, in the interest of the shareholders, considered it necessary to employ this money in the safest and most profitable manner, and this they did by granting safe loans at short dates.

13. The position of the bank on its worst day, viz., the 22nd December, was as follows:—

Government balance	Rs.	57,98,117
Other liabilities		1,18,43,153
		1,76,41,270
Cash and notes in hand		56,20,556

or nearly one-third of total liabilities. The Government balance had been increased by the bank having had to discount about 11 lakhs of Calcutta bills which had been sent with the illusory expectation of strengthening the currency department. During this period the bank not only refrained from sending in notes for cash, but paid away even half rupees for notes, so as to afford the mint time to coin. Much stress has been laid on the fact that the total bank's balance was less than the amount of the total treasury balance. Setting aside the question of the 30 lakhs of the letter being viewed by the bank in the light of a fixed deposit, it must be evident that, considering the total amount of actual silver coin in the bank was so small, the Government could not have drawn on the bank with a view to strengthening the currency.

14. On a careful review of the whole circumstances, we have come to the conclusion that the currency crisis in December last was in no way attributable to the bank or its management. In expressing this opinion, we must add, that although the position of the bank on this occasion was not one of danger as regards itself, yet it was not as strong as either the Government or the public had a right to expect. It ought not only to have been in a position of unquestionable security as regards its own affairs, but to have been able to render material and direct aid to the Government. That it was not able to do so was owing to the greater portion of its capital being unavailable in consequence of the imprudent line characterised the management prior to April last, and not in consequence of anything that subsequently took place.

15. The supposed infringement of the agreement consists apparently in the Bank not having kept the surplus of the Government balance above 40 lakhs in actual coined rupees. We confess to being somewhat astonished at such an objection having been raised. It is only necessary for us to remark that the word used in the agreement is "cash," that notes and cash must to all intents and purposes be held to be the same; that even if it were otherwise, the bank would have had no difficulty in persuading their notes for rupees, and that the result of doing so would simply have been to increase the difficulties under which the Currency Department was then labouring.

16. The bank can in no way be held responsible for the fact that out of the 60 lakhs comprising the treasury balance only six and a half were in rupees. As far as it was concerned, nothing could have been easier than to present notes for rupees. While on this subject we may remark that the directors consider they are entitled to the use of 30 lakhs, and that, inasmuch as Government when they draw on this sum pay the bank as on an over-draft, they are entitled to treat that amount as a fixed deposit. The sum allowed for expenses is not nearly sufficient to pay the required staff; and if the bank is not to be allowed the free use of this 30 lakhs, the keeping of the Government accounts would result in a loss. When the Government balance exceeds 40 lakhs, copper and and small coins in hand are always considered as part of the surplus cash held under clause 5. This money, if it can be so called, is of no use whatever to the bank, as has been frequently represented; and we consider that it should be kept in the hands of the Currency Department, and not with the bank.

17. With regard to the examination the Government of India direct should be made into the affairs of the bank, we would annex a statement showing the fortnightly position of the bank with respect to assets and liabilities during the year 1865. We beg further to report that the total amount of loans and discounts outstanding on the 30th December at both the head office and branches was Rs. 381 lakhs, that out of this Rs. 163 lakhs are overdue, and that 30 lakhs have, after a careful and impartial scrutiny, been set down as the amount of of the probable eventual losses. From the balance sheet, a copy of which is annexed, it will be observed, the bank will, after allowing for all losses, and after having paid a half-year's dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, be possessed of about three lakhs in excess of its capital.

18. If any investigation in addition to that recently made by the auditors appointed by the shareholders is deemed necessary, we would suggest that it be conducted by competent accountants unconnected with the past and present management, especially if such investigation is to have for its object how far each individual director, whether official or elected, is responsible for the losses that have been sustained. We have reason to believe that the present directors would have no objection to this course being adopted solely for the information of Government, and that they court the fullest enquiry into the report of the auditors appointed by the shareholders.

19. The operations of the bank, not only during the past six but during the past 10 months, will we believe bear the strictest scrutiny; and there is no prospect of the loss of a rupee, or a single new transaction entered into during that period.

20. With regard to the future, the only practical difference between the charter granted to this bank and that granted to the Bank of Bengal is that contained in Section XXXIII. of Bombay Act X. of 1863, authorizing advances being made on shares; and we have reason to believe that the directors would have no objection to its being expunged, as for the last 10 months this power has never been made use of. A copy of the terms on which the Bank of Bengal conducts the business of Government up-country is annexed, and we have no doubt that the Bank of Bombay would be willing to accept the same conditions.

21. There is one point to which we deem it necessary to allude, and that is the mode in which the current business of the bank is for the future to be conducted. It is our belief that the bank directors, both official and elected, kept themselves acquainted with the state of affairs during 1864 and the early part of 1865, a great number of the imprudent loans that were then made would never have been granted. For some months past almost every application for either a loan or discount has been submitted to the full board of directors; and in order that the duties and responsibilities of the secretary may be clearly understood, and each director kept fully informed of what is going on, the annexed rules have been prepared.

22. Our colleague, the Honourable Colonel Marriott, left before this report was completed. At his request, we beg to submit a minute he drew up previous to his departure, together with a letter from Mr. Hannay, the chairman of the bank, commenting on the criticisms contained in it.

(Dated 20th March, 1866.)

RULES for the conduct of business of the Bank of Bombay, referred to in paragraph 21 of the Report of the Government Directors of the Bank.

THE powers of the Secretary and Treasurer are to be as follows:—

1. That the internal discipline of the Bank is considered as being particularly the province of the Secretary, but that all appointments or dismissals, or regulations of salary, shall have the sanction of a weekly committee, two to be a quorum, and the President to be a member of all committees; this not being understood to apply to salaries under 150 rupees per mensem.
2. That the Secretary has power to discount good bank bills at his discretion, making a return weekly to the committee of his transactions, and be authorised to discount mercantile bills of undoubted class up to three lakhs; any further amount to be submitted to the committee for sanction.
3. That the Secretary has power to grant temporary advances to banks for short periods to the extent of five lakhs, which sum shall not be exceeded without the sanction of the weekly committee. In the case of private houses of undoubted standing and credit constituents of the bank, an advance to two lakhs may be given, but not exceeded without the sanction as above. Maximum period, three months.
4. That all applications for loans and renewal of loans be submitted to the weekly committee.
5. Purchase of Hoondies for supplying the branches to be left to the discretion of the Secretary, as also the purchase and sale of bills in Calcutta or Madras; it being understood that he is so to arrange as to be able to sell and provide himself with funds to the extent of half the amount employed.
6. To have discretion to buy and sell gold or silver bullion to amount not exceeding seven lakhs. Further amounts to be sanctioned by the committee.
7. Without the sanction of the Board, the Secretary is not to commit the bank to any trust or assignment, but he may attend the meetings with the sanction of the weekly committee, and report progress.
8. It is to be fully understood that the amounts before-mentioned as limits in cases of loans, discounts, or temporary advances, are to comprise the entire uncovered or undivided liability to the bank at any one time.

The following to be laid before the Board at their weekly meetings:—

Weekly state of the bank's balances at debit or credit of the Banks of Bengal and Madras.
List of Bills discounted and Loans granted.
Applications for renewals.
List of Accounts opened and closed weekly.
These rules to have effect from next Board meeting.

(Dated 29th May, 1866.)

MINUTE by His Excellency the Governor.

Copies should be submitted to the Government of India and Secretary of State with a list of the bank directors, Government and non-official, and secretaries or acting secretaries during the years 1863 to 1866, showing the dates when they joined and quitted the direction or secretaryship.

2. As regards the past, I would observe that during the two years ending April 1865, the management of the bank appears to have been extremely reckless, and that this recklessness was shown, not only in the general management of the bank and in the profuse loans which were made on insufficient security, but in the abrogation of many wholesome rules and checks which were imposed by former boards of directors for the regulation of the conduct of business by themselves and their secretary.

3. Such at least is the impression I have derived from comparing the working system of the bank, as described to me by Mr. Ellis when he was a Government director six years ago, with the system Mr. Chapman informs me he found in force, when he became a director last year.

4. On inquiring who is be to blamed, we are met with the usual difficulty of fixing the responsiblity on any one of the body of several directors. None of the then directors nor their secretary are now in the country. The most influential director of that time was, I believe, Mr. Birch, the then Accountant General and chairman of the bank, who enjoyed a higher reputation than any servant of Government here, or, I believe, in the other Presidencies, for his practical knowledge of banking and finance. He was like all officers in the account department, appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Government of India.

5. The first question that suggests itself as regards that period is, whether any of the existing directors of 1864 and 1865 can be individually held responsible to Government for the bad management of the bank during that period; and here I confess I cannot see my way to any practical action.

6. Whatever opinions we may form from either of the general management of the bank or of the conduct of individuals, I find nothing tangible in the shape of impropriety or illegality which we could charge against the collective body; and if we had, I do not see how we could fix the responsibility for it either on the Government directors as a body, or on any one of them. It may doubtless be said, as of most similar bodies under similar circumstances, that some of them were careless or inefficient, some actively mischievous, and action of the whole reckless and ill-judged, but if this is admitted, we are still as far off as ever from being able to fix any personal responsibility.

7. The next practical question is, how can a repetition of similar bad management be prevented? And here I see no practical safeguard save in the appointment of the best and most trustworthy directors who can be found. We, as a Government, can do lit le or nothing to enforce on the shareholders grater care or better judgment in this respect, nor do I think it is required. If the selection of non-official directors in 1863 to 1865 seems to us now to have been unfortunate it is certain it was not so regarded at the time by the shareholders nor by the general commercial public. Many of the elections were, I believe, contested; but during the days of prosperity, no doubts were, as far as I know, expressed in any audible form as to the good management of the bank's concerns; there was nothing to rouse the most vigilant shareholder, unless he had then known all we know, and had been thoroughly acquainted with the principles of banking; and even in that case he would have had to overcome the most powerful opposition to any doubt of the soundness of the bank's policy, which was naturally popular with the whole of the speculating community. With the Government directors of course, the case was different. But I do not know that, in the case of any of them, the Government of the day could have found a known better man to put in place of any of the gentlemen whose names appear on the list of directors. Government was hampered by the restriction (since withdrawn by the Secretary of State) which excluded from the official direction all who possessed bank shares of their own. This was often tantamount to all who knew anything of banking. I am quite sure that in the then state of our knowledge, any proposal to exclude the Accountant General, who was then regarded as undoubtedly the ablest and most influential of Government directors, but who has since been so much blamed, would have been scouted as utterly senseless, and would doubtless have been met with an instruction from the Government of India, such as we have lately received, to put the Accountant General into the direction, as if *ex-officio*.

8. Upon the whole, with regard to the management previous to April 1865, I cannot see that Government can do otherwise than the private shareholders have already done, viz., endeavour to find good directors for the future, and enjoin them to be more prudent than their predecessors were.

9. With the management of the bank during the difficulties between April and July 1865, I am not aware that any particular fault has been found, the course pursued by the bank was prudent and forbearing, and was, I believe, on the whole, approved by the mercantile community generally, who, in a case of this kind, are likely to be the best judges. The bank was in June promised Government assistance in case of need, but never required it, and never received it.

10. A period of respite followed between July and the crisis in November and December last, and it is objected by the Government of India to the bank's management that the bank "did not" gather up its "resources," i. e., press its debtors for payment, and keep the money it received in hand. The bank's advocates on the contrary plume themselves on the success of its "policy of forbearance."

11. It is difficult to decide upon a question so full of hypothesis, as that of whether the management of a particular institution during a given time might, or might not, have been better than it was. Where the management has, on the whole, been not unsuccessful, the institution is always able to make out some case for credit that matters were no worse, and it is still easier to assert that they might have been better.

12. Upon the whole, I think the bank must be acquitted of any charge of mismanagement during the period in question. There was every prospect that many of the insolvents would, if time were afforded them, be able to pay in full, or at least to pay a better dividend than they could if immediately pressed. The almost universal feeling and habit of the native mercantile community in Bombay was in favour of such a course. Had every insolvent been dealt with according to the straightest practice of old fashioned English mercantile usage, the bank would no doubt have sooner ascertained the full extent of its ultimate loss, but it may fairly be questioned whether that loss would not have been much greater than it has been.

13. There can be no conclusive decision on such a discussion of past possibilities; but the fact is undoubted that the bank was able to weather the crisis in December, unaided by Government, and to aid other banks.

14. But as regards this period detailed remark is less necessary, for it is clear that it was the Government Currency Department and not the bank which was in difficulties in December, and the worst which could be said of the bank was that, had its aid been asked for, it would have been unable to assist the Currency Department to get out of the difficulties caused by the premature reduction of reserves of coined silver, and by over-investment in Government paper.

15. We are now in the midst of another crisis, more severe than either of it's predecessors, and it would be premature to discuss the management of the bank as yet, beyond saying that I doubt whether more attention could have been given to the bank affairs, or its management have been more careful than it has been during the past few months, when Government has had special opportunitfes of seeing and hearing more than usual of the details of the working of the bank.

16. It is not necessary now that we should discuss the question of the causes of these three distinct panics following so close on each other. Each of them has in some respects had peculiar causes or features of its own, but the main fact is common to all that cotton, the great staple of Western India, has during 14 months fluctuated from 9*d.* to 24*d.* per lb., when 8*d.* would have afforded a remunerative price to the grower, and left a fair ordinary profit to all concerned in the trade. Such rapid fluctuations in so important a staple would alone fully account for such commercial derangement as we have witnessed.

17. The important practical question is, when such a crisis arises, how far and in what manner should Government interfere with the bank

4. The Government directors had for some months previously been strictly enjoined to prohibit the making of advances of the kind so that practically the object to be attained by legislation had already been secured before the receipt of this letter.

5. The Government of India will have been informed by a telegram that this Government are prepared at once to make the requisite alteration if deemed necessary.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the recent correspondence on the subject of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, and the expediency of restricting the powers of that bank to the extent allowed to the Banks of Bengal and Madras, I am instructed to forward a copy of a draft Bill embodying the alterations which the Government of India considers to be indispensable, and of the statement of objects and reasons, and to state that as the Act which constituted the Charter of the Bank of Bombay was passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, it is preferable that the amendment of the Act should be made by the same authority.

2. The Governor General in Council is under no apprehension that any panic or injury to the credit of the bank will result from the proposed alteration of its Charter, the practice which such alteration will prohibit, having been, as His Excellency in Council learns with satisfaction, for some time past discontinued by the bank. On the contrary, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the disconnection of the bank from business of a speculative character will have the effect of strengthening its position and redeeming it from the discredit into which it has fallen.

3. Meanwhile, His Excellency in Council awaits with anxety the long-expected report on the affairs of the bank.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, 19 June, 1866.

A BILL to Amend ACT No. X. of 1863 (Bombay).

Whereas, it is expedient to amend Act No. X. of 1863, Bombay (for the re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay), it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section 32 of the said Act shall be read as if for the words "The advancing and lending money on Government securities, or on the security of shares in any of the incorporated Indian railway or other public companies in India" the following words were substituted (that is to say) "The advancing and lending money on Government securities and shares in Indian railways, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by Government"; and as if for the words, "the making of investments of the monies of the said bank in Government securities," the following words were substituted (that is to say), "The making of investments of the monies of the said bank in securities of the Government of India or in loans or bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or in debentures of railways guaranteed by the Government of India."

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of, the said Act No. X. of 1863 Bombay.

(signed) J. E COOKE,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS and REASONS.

By Section 32 of Act. No. X. of 1863 (Bombay), the Bank of Bombay is allowed to lend money on the security of shares in any of the public companies in India.

This power, which is not possessed by the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of Madras, having been found objectionable, the present Bill has been prepared, at the desire of the Secretary of State for India, so as to assimilate in this respect the business of the Bank of Bombay to that of the Banks of Bengal and Madras.

(signed) J. E. COOKE,
Assistant, Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Government, dated 29th June 1866, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. ELLIS.

The Bill should be published, and entrusted to the Honourable Mr. Ellis to bring forward at the first meeting of Council.

(signed) H. B. E. FRERE, B. H. ELLIS.
29 June, 1866.

MINUTE by the Honorable C. J. ERSKINE, dated 2nd July, 1866.

But I would omit the words in the statement of objects and reasons "at the desire of the Secretary of State." The Legislature is supposed to act freely, and similar words once before gave rise to debates and opposition in Calcutta.

(signed) C. J. ERSKINE.
2, July, 1868.

[The bill was published with the omission of the words mentioned by Mr. Erskine.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

India Office, London, 17th December, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to your Financial Letter, dated the 23rd July, 1866, No. 13, I forward herewith a copy of a Financial Despatch, dated this day, No. 290, which I have addressed to the Government of India, relative to the management of the Bank of Bombay.—I have, &c.,

(signed) CRANBORNE.

To the Right Honourable Viscount CRANBORNE, Secretary of the State for India, dated Fort William, 7th December, 1866.

MY LORD,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 41 of the Indian Councils Act, I have the honour to forward to you an authenticated copy of the law, (a Bill to amend Act No. X. of 1863, Bombay) which has been passed by the Council of Bombay and to which I have signified my assent.—I have, &c.,

(signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London.

24th January, 1867.

SIR,—1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, dated 7th December. No. 61, 1866, transmitting copy of the Act (Bill to amend Bombay Act X., 1863), which has been passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and to which your Excellency has signified your assent.

2. I have to inform you that I have considered the same in Council, and that it will be left to its operation.—I have, &c.,

(signed) CRANBORNE.

TELEGRAM dated 28th February, 1867, from the Secretary of State to the Governor General, Calcutta.

Alarming reports of the state of the Bank of Bombay have been received in London. Cause not known. Give assurance of Government support.

TELEGRAM dated 28th February, 1867, from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Bombay.

The following telegram has been this day sent to Governor General:—

"Alarming reports of the state of the Bank of Bombay have been received in London. Cause not known. Give assurance of Government support."

TELEGRAM dated Calcutta, 1st March, 1867, from the Viceroy to Secretary of State.

The Bank of Bombay is in a critical state. I have given and will continue support. I hope it may recover.

TELEGRAM dated Bombay, 1st March 1867, from Sir BARTLE FRERE to Secretary of State.

Your telegram of yesterday with copy of cypher to Viceroy, received. Run on bank stopped, but no confidence possible without change in constitution. Directors have made proposals, which have this day been submitted to Viceroy. Details by next mail.

To the Right Honourable Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, 19TH JANUARY, 1867.

MY LORD,—In continuation of our letter No. 151, dated 14th July, 1866, we have the honour to forward the documents named in the annexed list, regarding the state of the Bank of Bombay, and the continuance of its management of the general treasury at Bombay for one year after the expiration of the present agreement in March next.

2. The correspondence now reported contains a reply to the chief portion of your letter, No. 290, of 17th December, 1866, which on one remaining point will be separately answered.—We have, &c.,

(signed) JOHN LAWRENCE, W. MANSFIELD, H. S. MAINE. W. GREY, G. N. TAYLOR, W. N. MASSEY, H. M. DURAND,

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and delicate flavour developed by the special mode of preparation, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage by thousands who never before used Cocoa. Friends very much higher than Coffee or Tea," and contains every ingredient necessary for the growth and sustenance of the body." It is simply by pouring boiling water or milk to the preparation as sold in ½lb., 1-lb, and 1-lb., packets. "Epps's Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HAUDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 11 8/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11 3/4d do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 generally drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Mandates and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,525.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARET, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11 1/2d. ,,

No Drafts, at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY .....
MADRAS	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

4	do.	1/11¾ ,,
3	do.	1/11 13/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11¾ ,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 5/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 5/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for consignments without charges.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

General business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th May 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0d.	per Rupee
,, do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/4d.	,,
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
,, On demand	.....	1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
On Scotland do.	.....		
On Ireland do.	.....		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }		1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 ,,
3 do.	..	..	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 16th May 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100.
RESERVE FUND	£ 82,500.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 50, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron F. de Rothschild, &c.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berai (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 35.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, &c. &c.

Studio open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SYKES AND DWYER.

9, Hummum Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... ,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA,
And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

TO SPORTSMEN.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, AND CO., Agents for Messrs. HENRY, DOUGALL, and LANCASTER, beg to call attention to the following effective Weapons but recently imported direct from the several makers:—

I.

BEST SINGLE BARRELLED MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, by DOUGALL, 12 guage, 24 inch barrel, pistol hand, patent trap in stock, in strong Oak Case, with leather cover complete, with all the necessary implements for loading, cleaning, &c. A magnificent weapon for large Game. Price Rs. 600.

II.

BEST PATENT CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUN BREECH LOADER, by LANCASTER, in an Oak and Leather portable Case furnished complete, patent cartridge loading machine, waterproof gun cover—400 best centre fire Cartridge Cases, Wads, Caps, &c., &c. Price Rs. 750.

Ditto., Second hand, but in perfect order, ,, ,, 400.

III.

BEST DOUBLE GUN, No. 14 BORE, BY LANCASTER, Muzzle Loader, strong Oak and Leather Case, containing complete apparatus. Price Rs. 550.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of an officer left the Presidency.

One double barrelled Breech-loading Gun, in a leather case, with apparatus complete, by E. M. Reilly & Co., London.

One six barrelled Adam's patent Revolver, in a case, by H. Dickinson, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, with a set of English Harness.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of Esplanade Cross Road.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Litters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 14th May, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 18, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PERL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a few cases of Mr. Hennessy's Pale Brandy, 1858 vintage, in bottle.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE.—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SON'S of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TROWSERING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, over exported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian	1 8	2 0
Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin	0 12	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 12	1 0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb.	0 14	2 0
Corn, Oswego ,,	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz.	0 6	0 8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Hard's Infant Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's do., Flours of Meats, per case	1 12	2 0
Isinglass Real Russian, per oz.	1 0	1 4
Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints		
Do. Do. Imperial Quarts		
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. Do. Do. per lb.	18 0	20 0
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb	0 14	1 0
Menzena per lb	0 14	1 0
Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin	1 0	1 4
Milk, desiccated, per bot.	1 0	1 4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb tin	1 0	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, 1/3lb. tin	0 14	1 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. tin	2 0	2 8
Do. Do 2 lb. tin	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin	4 0	5 0
Do. Do. Do. Powder, per tin	2 8	3 0
Do. Rusks	4 0	5 0
Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle	0 10	0 12
Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle	0 12	1 0
Vermicelli, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

Bombay, and Poona. TREACHER & Co. Limited.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(Extractum Carnis Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c. &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anticscorbutic; also in travelling. *It has proved of great value in Hot Climates*, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail

	Cash.	Credit.
At per oz.	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 8
,, per lb.	18 0	,, 20 0

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but ill appoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retains its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather